



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JONES, E. *The trust problem in the United States.* (New York: Macmillan. 1921.)

KAEPPÉLIN, R. *Des projets de monopole de l'énergie électrique en Allemagne.* (Paris: Jouve. 1921. Pp. 290.)

McMILLIN, J. M. *The public utilities and the public: paper read before Providence Engineering Society, February 22, 1921.* (New York: Doherty. 1921. Pp. 23.)

SMITH, J. B. R., editor. *New York laws affecting business corporations.* Revised to January 1, 1921. (New York: U. S. Corporation Co. 1921. Pp. xxxii, 223. \$2.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

Wages and Empire. By VYVYAN ASHLEIGH LYONS. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1921. Pp. 96. \$1.75.)

The author develops and endeavors to illustrate statistically the principle that all wages are dependent on the ratio of available agricultural land to the population. He begins logically by showing the use of the earth in the production of food and the elements necessary for plant growth. He develops the fact that only a comparatively small portion of the earth's surface is naturally available for food production, leading to the general principle that increase in agricultural production must be developed along one of two lines—either by increase of human power and its efficient use or by an increase in plant yields. In general, progress in either direction will finally mean a greater amount of human labor engaged in the production of a given amount of food.

Agricultural wages are based on the marginal production in agriculture; and wages of all other occupations are based on wages in agriculture, since, says Mr. Lyons, other occupations are indirectly agricultural. The proof of these statements he finds in the lower average rate of wages in the older countries in the world where the area of land per man is small compared with the higher average rate of wages in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand where the area of land per man is high.

Mr. Lyons points out that the well-being of man as measured in real wages is greater in the newer countries where there is an abundance of land. He shows, furthermore, that it is possible in the newer countries of the world to increase the population considerably before the area of good agricultural land is exhausted, whereas in the old world the population has pretty well overtaken the food supply. This leads to the constructive proposal that Great Britain, which has little available agricultural land within her local boundaries, should aggressively undertake the development of her provinces such as Australia, New

Zealand, and Canada by the deportation of large numbers of workers from England to these countries.

Of course, agricultural emigrants are required and England has no agricultural emigrants to deport. Therefore, it will be necessary to deport adaptable youths from other overflowing occupations, train them in agricultural methods and establish them on farms in the provinces. For this purpose Mr. Lyons would have Great Britain establish farms in the mother country for the purpose of giving the necessary elementary training in agriculture to the youths whom she sends out.

The significance of this lies in the fact that the United Kingdom has the coal and other natural resources necessary for an efficient manufacturing nation. The dominions have quantities of agricultural land and other natural resources sufficient to provide the raw materials and the food for a manufacturing population. An exchange of products between the dominions and the mother country would therefore put the natural resources of the entire empire to their most productive use and consequently would make real wages as high as they possibly could be. Science and nature would both aid in efficient production. To keep real wages high, however, it would be necessary that this exchange be protected between the mother country and the dominions by certain trade restrictions, probably in the form of a protective tariff wall extending about the entire empire. In this way every part of the empire would be saved from the cheap competition of other countries and under an aggressive development policy would provide the most productive occupations for all her citizens. Since the British empire is in the fore-front of scientific progress the wages in all parts of the empire would probably be as high as it is possible for them to be.

The little book is interesting and thoughtful. It is marred by certain glaring errors—for example, the statement that “Canada is the best country in the world for the production of maize.” The statistics are not always above question. On the whole, however, the book is a fairly good brief for the establishment of an economic United States of Great Britain.

ALEXANDER E. CANCE.

The Frontier of Control: A Study in British Workshop Politics. By CARTER L. GOODRICH. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe. 1920. Pp. xvi, 277.)

This little book deals with a number of questions that it is highly important to have answered. They are the specific questions that belong to the general question as to what the situation actually is in England in regard to workers' control in industry. To what extent